BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2011.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

THE Packet which is open in this Office for reception of letters for London by the "Upton Castle," will be closed [illegible] the 12th instant, instead of on the 13th, [illegible]dvertised in last Saturday's Courier.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7th February, 1830. [574]

LOST, a few days ago on the road from Mazagon to the Fort, a small parcel in a paper envelope, addressed to "Mrs. Norris, Bombay."

Whoever will bring the same to the office of the Bombay Courier Newspaper will be handsomely rewarded. [376]

Bombay, 7th February, 1831.

[illegible]શ્રી•આજ્ઞાંમથીતે•ફોટ•શ્રુધી•રશાતા•
[illegible]ધે•ફાગલમા•વીટેલો•નાફાનો•પડીફો ૧
[illegible]ડા•દાડા•થમા•ખોવામોકે•તે • કુપર •
[illegible]ત્તામુ•મીશાતરીશ•નારીશ•શાકેબ•શ્રી
[illegible]મુબજા•ફરી•લખુકે ❋
માટે•જેફોફા•શાખશ•તે•પડીફો•ફોરીએર
[illegible]પાર્ટ્રશ•મધે•લાવે•તે•ઘણીને•શાઉ•જનામ
[illegible]•તારીખ ૭ ફેબરવારી•શને ૧૮૩૧
❋

[illegible]le by Public Auction, on Wed[illegible]ay next, the 9th instant, by Frith [illegible]and Co. at their Rooms, a quan[illegible]lish Hay, in Trusses, and Oats in [illegible]les may be had on application. [377]

[illegible]ROW Wednesday, the 9th Inst. [illegible]H, BOMANJEE AND CO. [illegible]or Sale a great variety of Cot[illegible]f Jeans, Lends, [illegible]Co[illegible]
[illegible]Horse cloth[illegible]
[illegible]arriage Harness, and a gr[illegible]eat [illegible]other Articles.
[illegible], they will put up a pair of [illegible]ll [illegible]arriage Horses, a Roomy Landau, [illegible]ette, and a Bullock Gharee, with [illegible]cattle or Vehicles that may offer. [380]

[illegible] BOMANJEE AND CO. have [illegible]received for Sale on Commissiou [illegible]ng Goods.
[illegible]roys and Fustians of various Co[illegible] Texture for Hunting Coats and [illegible] Breeches, cricket Batts, Balls and [illegible] Battledores and Shuttlecocks, An[illegible]ive percussion caps of assorted Nos. [illegible]oderate for cash. [381]

[illegible]ANDER WILSON and Sons, [illegible]tter Founders, Glasgow beg [illegible]timate to the Printers in Bombay [illegible]ens of their Types will be de[illegible]a by Messers Frith Bomanjee [illegible]hat any order transmitted [illegible] will be executed in the [illegible]le manner. Alexander [illegible]t all their Typs to the [illegible] [382]

[illegible] Public are hereby [illegible]r. James Alexan[illegible]a Partner in our [illegible]t.
[illegible]IE FINLAY & C.
[illegible]*y 8th February* 1831. [379

JUST PUBLISHED
BOMBAY CALENDAR,
FOR 1831.
(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetua, Register. Description of Bombay illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC [illegible]R 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, [illegible]s Right Ascension and Declinations [illegible]atitudes and Longitudes of Port, [illegible]nd Places on the Malabar and Coro[illegible]andel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, [illegible]eights of the Principal Mountains and [illegible]Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; [illegible]Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the [illegible]value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt [illegible]nd delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office, [illegible]Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, [illegible]nd Shipping Regulations; Regulations [illegible]f the Naval Fund; Table of Prece[illegible]ence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables for coverting Bombay into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts the King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Police, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, Highland Society, East Indian Amelioration Fund, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, African Society; Royal Asiatic Society; List of Merchant Ships, Account of Insurance and Laudable Societies---Company's Agents at home and abroad---Houses of Agency, Rates of Merchants and Agent's commission, Warehouse Rent, Assistants in Public Offices, European Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

Births, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals and Departures in 1830.

PRICE 5 RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

PLAN OF THE ISLAND.

A Plan of the island, with references to upwards of a hundred residences may be obtained at the Courier Office. *Price One Rupee.* [383]

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in a few [illegible]ONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gor[illegible]oad match at [illegible]. 3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.---8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.---9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the disea[illegible] of horses and their remedies.---10. "Jactans v[illegible]us Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial, 11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.---12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.---Poona, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, and other races. [384]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831	5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Policies,	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms. [385]

FOR SALE.—The Indian Calendar, for 1831. Price 2 rupees and a half. [386]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship CLEVELAND, of 450 Tons, Captain William Havelock, daily expected and will have quick despatch. This Ship has a Poop and superior accommodation for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen at the Office of

RITCHIE FINLAY AND CO.,
Rampart Row, 7th Feb. 1831. [376]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Bombay Castle 5th February 1831.

No. 65, The Governor in Council has had under his consideration a correspondence between Brigadier General B. Kennett Commanding the Northern Division of the Army, through the Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Division, and Captain Rankin, the Pay Master of the same Division on the subject of Captain Rankin's refusal to place the Brigade Major, at Baroda in charge of the Pay Department at that station, in obedience to Government General Order, No 457 of the 16th December last.

The Governor in Council has viewed Captain Rankin's conduct on this occasion with disapprobation, and is surprised that an officer of Captain Rankin's standing and experience should require to be informed that it was his primary duty to yield immediate obedience to the General Order of Government, more especially when desired to do so, by the Officer under whose command he was placed, and that no plea of a reference or remonstrance made to Government, the reply to which he was desirous of awaiting can be received in justification of his disregard, of its injunctions, conveyed in the most formal and authentic shape.

No. 66. With reference to a resolution passed under date the 22d November last, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Establishment of Peons allotted to a Regiment of Europeans for the purpose of detecting and seizing diseased females, be reduced to two peons for each Regiment of European Infantry, Dragoons, and Battalion of Artillery, and that one Peon be allowed for each Troop of Horse Artillery when separated, and the same to two Troops when together.

No 67. At the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding the Forces, the following appointments are made in the Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant W. T. Whitlie to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Details in Guzerat vice Coghlan proceeding to Europe.

Lieutenant E. R. Prother to be Adjutant to the Golundauze Battalion, Vice Whitlie.

Second Lieutenant T. Gaisford to be Interpreter to the Horse Brigade, vice Pemberton deceased.

No 68, At the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Forces, the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Major C. Payne, of the 16 Regiment Native Infantry to assume the Command of the Troops at Borada as the Senior Officer, from the date of his return to the station.

Ensign H. Ash, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the left Wing of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, Hursole, from the 13 November last.

Ensign J. Anderson, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry to be Acting Adjutant to a Detachment which marched from Poona on requisition duty on the 12th ultimo, consisting of 300 Rank and File.

No. 69. The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their Rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Surgeon T. P. Weeks, Medical Establishment, Assistant Surgeon R. Frith, Ditto.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th January, 1831.

No. 70. The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution passed in the Financial Department, to permit Major John Hawkins, the Mint Engineer, to proceed to Sea with leave of absence for twelve months for the recovery of his health; and to place Lieutenant F. McGillivray, in charge of the Office of Mint Engineer.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sect. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay 3d. February 1831.

Mr. J. P. Willoughby to act as Political Agent in Katteewar, proceeding to join his station when relieved from his duties as Acting Secretary to Government, by the return of Mr. Bax from Calcutta.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES, 1831.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

FIRST RACE.—The Forbes Stakes of 800 Rupees, from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab Horses, carrying 9 stone, English Horses. 12lb. extra, three miles.

	age	st.	lb.	
Captain Moore's	7	9	0	1
Captain Hancock's	6	9	0	2

Time, 1 3, 1 2½, 1 2¼, 1 7, 1 3½ 1 11—6 29½.

Won easy

SECOND RACE.—Ladies and Bachelors purse, for all Arab Horses, Rupees 765, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, 2½ mile heats, 8st. 7lb

	age	st.	lb.	
Mr. Charleston's	5	8	7	1
Capt. Hancock's	5	8	7	2
Capt. Moore's	6	8	7	3

Time First Heat.—1 2, 1 7½, 1 3½, 1 0, 1 9—5 20.

Second, 1 5½, 1 5, 1 5, 1 2, 9.—5 26½.

Both Heats won easy.

THIRD RACE.—A Plate for the Beaten Maidens of the season, of 400 Rupees from the Fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, heats 1½ miles, 8st.

	st.	lb.	
Captain Mansfield's	8	0	1
Captain Moore's	8	0	2

Time 1st Heat.—1 2½, 15½, 1 9.—3 17.

Second Full time, 3 25.

Won easy.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Charles Kerr	Brodie	London	in March.
Upton Castle	Duggan	Do.	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London	in March.
Morning Star	Adlee	London	March.
Cleveland	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape	
Brunswick	Rosindale	London.	in March

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Cleveland.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are respectfully informed that no Advertisements can possibly be inserted unless sent to this office before 12 o'clock the day previous to that of publication.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1831.

By some unaccountable blunder in making out the flags on Sunday afternoon last, those for a sail in distress were mistaken for the ones belonging to the Hugh Lindsay, and three guns, as a signal for the arrival of Lord Clare were, stupidly enough, fired without further ceremony, in consequence of which,

—— "there was mounting in hot haste; the steed,
"The mustering squadron and the clattering car,
"Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,"

not to the "ranks of war," but to the cotton Bunder, where, alas!—nought but disappointment awaited them, particularly those good people (and of them there were not a few) who had jumped up from untasted delicacies to catch a glimpse of the great man, and therefore had to return "pretty considerably disgusted," as Mathews would say, to their cold viands.

The non arrival of the Ships Bolton and Clyde, which we have been hourly expecting for the last ten days, obliges us still to borrow from the Pages of our Madaras cotemporaries for the latest items of English intelligence.

We have just learnt that there is every probability of the trial of Capt. J. C. Hawkins, late of the Ship Clive, coming on in the course of a few days; as it is an event which has excited the deepest interest among all classes of society, our readers may rely upon our furnishing them with a detailed report of the trial throughout.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign H. Bate 11th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Ensign C. Cunningham E. Regt. from Deesa.
Assist. Surgeon A. Gibson, Acting Vac. in Konkan from Guzerat.

DEPARTURE.

Assist. Surgeon D. Murtag[illegible] to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

In the Fort, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. M. Nelson of a Son.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5. Portuguese Brig Brillante, Antonio J. Soares; Master to Rio de Janeiro.
6. Ship Huddersfield David Mathewson, Master to Liverpool.
Passenger.—J. H. Manley.
Do. Brig Jean, A. Fenlay Master to Greenock.
Passenger.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Hockin.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Lady Douglas, Morning Star, Brunswick.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, George Cruttenden, Virginia, Newton, Sumdany, Hamidoo. Jamesina, Prince of Wales.

PORTUGUESE.—Cassadore, Conde de St Paulo.

PERSIAN.—Nassuck Shaw.

SWEDISH.—Preciosa.

ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon.

HON COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Brig of War*—Tigris.

CALCUTTA.

Third day's drawing of the First Calcutta Lottery took place on 17th January, 1831.

PRIZES.

No. 2423 Prize of 40,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 4360 Prize of 1,600 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2364 3856 2727 and 4001 Prizes of 800 Ss. Rs. each.
Nos. 737 3808 1311 2066 3691 4860 3035 3508 1614 1305 2699 2876 3401 and 4125 Prizes of 160 Ss. Rs. each.

MADRAS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Cannanore, on the 13th Jan. by the Rev. Jacon Putenpernéquel, Vicar of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Mr. Anthony Horatio Rodrigues, to Cecilia Maximiana, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Leonard de Rozario of Tellicherry.

DEATS.—At Cannanore, on Sunday morning the 9th Instant Reverend J. Dunsterville, M. A. nearly 30 years Chaplain at this Station, much and justly regretted by the very great number who have experienced his excellent qualities.

At Trichinopoly, on the 8th of January, Mrs. Eleonora Trinder, in the 44th year of her age.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 24, Brig Hindostan, Captain H. S. Rose, for Calcutta.

EUROPE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the Courier, September 2

The following letter is stated to have been received by a respectable House in the City from their correspondent at Ghent. The writer appears to take a different view of the origin of the disturbances in the Netherlands from that entertained by most persons who have sent letters from that country on the subject.

"*Ghent, Aug.* 31.—We are in a dreadful state. The whole country, except this city, is in rebellion, excited by a conspiracy of the Clergy and the ancien Noblesse. We (that is all respectable persons) are serving in arms from the age of twenty to sixty. This, and this alone, has saved us, for they began on Sunday evening to attack the armed force, but a spirited charge of the volunteer cavalry (in which your brothers are serving, and gallantly behaved themselves) drove them like a flock of sheep.

"Several ringleaders (men of some consequence and property) were taken, disguised in smock frocks.

"The Factory is barricadoed, and I have received arms from Government for my men, as we being English and Protestants, are threatended to be first murdered and burnt.

"Thank God, I was bred a soldier. I have fortified our position, which is naturally a good one; and if they do attack us, my children shall not have reason to blush for their father.

"A large armed Burgher force is under arms night and day at the Maison de Ville, where the Regency has declared its sittings permanent. I communicate with them every hour, by means of patrols; and the moment I am attacked, the Mayor has promised me a battalion of 500 men, who could be with me in half an hour. The most to apprehend now is from the peasantry and butchers of the surrounding country. As they are all so feverish, a little bleeding will do them good.

"Several factories are destroyed at Brussels, Liege and Brussels are in open rebellion, have hoisted the patriot flag (as they term it), and sent Deputies to the King, with certain demands, which, if not granted, they will not lay down their arms.

"In this country, the merchants and manufacturers go with the King. The Priests and the old Noblesse (who dared not shew themselves in Napoleon's time), are against the King and the commercial interests. The object of the priests is to destroy the factories—when the working classes, being thrown out of employ, would become ready tools to the Clergy. The Noblesse find the money.

"Sorry I am to say, that throughout the country there is great want of firmness in the authorities, and the Infantry cannot be depended on. The Cavalry are staunch, and so are the Artillery, to a man. The Volunteers amount to 30,000 Cavalry and [illegible] all good and respectable citizens."

(*From the Journal de la Belgique,*)

Brussels, Aug. 26.—We are requested to publish the articles of the treaty of London, of which the Belgian people claim the execution, and which, it is to be lamented, have not been executed sooner, in spite of all the intimations which have been continually given to the Government.

"Art. 1. This union is to be intimate and complete, so that the two countries form only one and the same state, governed by the Constitution already established in Holland, and which shall be modified by common consent, according to new circumstances.

"2. There will be no innovation in the articles of the Constitution, which guarantee to all religious equal favour and protection and the admission of any citizens whatever be his religious creed, to public offices and employments.

"3. The Belgian provinces shall be properly represented at the assembly of the States General, the ordinary sittings of which shall be held, in time of peace alternately in a Dutch and in a Belgian city.

"4. All the inhabitants of the Netherlands being thus constitutionally assimilated, the different provinces will equally eajoy all the commercial and other advantages consistent with their respective situations, without any shackle or restraint being imposed upon one for the benefit of the other.

"5. Immediately after the union, the provinces and towns of Belgium shall be admitted to the commerce and navigation of the colonies upon the same footing as the Dutch provinces.

"6. The charges are to be in common as well as the benefits; the debts contracted up to the period of the union by the Dutch provinces on the one hand, and by the Belgian provinces upon the other, shall be at the charge of the Treasury of the Netherlands.

"7. Conformably to the same principles the expences required for the establishment and repair of the fortifications on the frontier of the new state, shall be supported by the general treasury, as resulting from an object which interests the safety and independence of all the provinces of the whole nation.

"8. The expences of establishing and keeping up the dikes will remain at the cost of the districts more immediately interested in this part of the public service, saving the obligation of the state, generally, to furnish aid, in case of extraordinary disasters, in every respect as is now the practice in Holland."

THE PUBLIC.

And what is the Public? What is that great leviathan which is greater than kings, and wiser than philosophers, and more just than judges? Which is arbiter of all controversies, to which is the last appeal of the injured—which looks calmly deliberately, and sagaciously on all the agitations, and conflicts of humanity—to which the most learned look up for support—and to which the most learned look for applause and the most sagacious for countenance—from which the conqueror receives his laurels and the poet his bays—which finds in every individual a most humble and obedient servant which pronounces the irreversible decree by which the poet lives or the rhymester dies—which, by its fiat, gives immortality to the artist or consigns the dauber to contempt—which consists of myriads of contradictory elements, and yet holds one even tenor of its way? What is this wondrous-thing called—*The public*? Is it fish, flesh, or fowl? Where is the place of its abode! Where its awful presence-chamber? Hath it any favourite vizier, or prime minister, or confidential valet, or kept mistress, whereby its ear may be slily gained and its favour indirectly purchased? Hath it passions to which appeal may be made for the purpose of blinding its judgment? Hath it deep feelings of resentment that it may be provoked to anger, than it may hate, persecute, and exterminate those who hold its wisdom in contempt! Is it ruffled and disturbed by the unhandsome language with which it is oftentimes assailed by its disappointed suitors? Hath the public any heart, any bowels of compassion—is there anything in it? Can it be moved to pity, or is it not as the iron man, TALUS, whom SPENSER sweetly singeth?

It is composed of human elements, but it hath nothing human in its composition; no relentings, no forgivings, no resentments, no caprices. Compounded fallible beings, it is infallible in its judgments. Made up of passionate beings, it is most dispassionate. Consisting of partial beings, it is most impartial. A combination of impatient beings, it is of all animals the most patient; the long eared quadruped that drags sand and cabbages so perseveringly along the many-sounding streets of the metropolis, bears not the heartless cudgelling of its unfeeling driver with a more exemplary patience than does the public bear the rudenesses and insults with which it is hourly and daily assailed.

The public is never ashamed of itself. It never blushes for anything it has said or done. It is never put out of countenance. It makes no apologies, and cares for none that are made to it. It receives the incense of flattery, but heeds it not. And if mighty indignation vent itself upon the public, the public takes not of it notice enough to laugh at it. Surely the public is an ass! For hath it not long ears, wherewith it gathereth in rumours and swalloweth intelligence? Hath it not a tough hide that will bear much cudgelling? Hath it not a strong back that will support heavy burdens? Hath it not a grave aspect that smileth not at a joke, and that is mapprehensive of the wisdom [illegible] a hoax? Is it not, [illegible] exceedingly pertinacious in going its own gait and keeping its own pace, Is it not despised by those who drive it, and contemned by those it toileth for?

Furthermore, is not the public a most useful animal? What could we all do without it? Hath it not much moral power, restraining offences which ropes cannot reach, and exercising an undefined and undefinable influence upon every individual? Who is there that is totally insensible to public applause, or absolutely reckless of public censure? What multitudes are there who owe one half of their negative virtue to the wholesome fear in which they stand of the public? And is not the public the promoter of much positive good? Is it not the prompter of patriotism, the patron of the artist, the muse of inspiration to the poet, the tongue of eloquence to the senator, and the pen of wisdom to the philosopher? It is a puzzle to say what the public is, but we guess it may be defined to be what the wise men of Gotham defined a lobster to be, viz.—it is a something.—*Atlas, Aug.* 1.

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, an inquisition was commenced before Mr. Stirling, coroner, and a highly respectable jury, at the Gate-house, in the Hampstead-road, on view of the body of Miss Catharine Cashin, who, it was alleged, had died in consequence of the treatment which she received at the hands of Mr. St. John Long, a person residing in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, professing to be a medical practitioner. The investigation excited the deepest interest in the neighbourhood; and the feeling of anxiety that existed was by no means lessened by the circumstance of the sister of the above-named young lady, who was also a patient of the same person's, having died on Saturday morning, a few hours only before the coroner and jury assembled—a solicitor took his seat at the coroner's table, and stated, in answer to a question from the Court that he attended for a party very deeply interested in the inquiry.

Mrs. Mary Anne Reddis, a lady-like and extremely intelligent woman, was called in and sworn, and gave the following statement, which was interrupted at intervals by the agitation of the witness:— I reside at No. 32, Mornington-place, Hampstead-road, and am a married woman. My husband is a wine-merchant. I knew the deceased about two months; she and her mother and sister lodged in my house. When I first knew the deceased she was in perfect health, and she continued so until about 10 or 11 days ago. Yesterday (Friday) week I was requested by the deceased's mother to accompany her daughter to Mr. Long's in Harley-street, and to state the fears respecting the wound in the deceased's back. I complied with Mrs. Cashin's request, and accompanied the deceased, and saw Mr. Long, and drew his attention to the state of her back. He looked at it, and said it was precisely as he wished it to be. The next thing I can state is, that on Saturday morning I was called up to the apartment of the deceased, and found her in the greatest agony. I then looked at the back. Need I state, Sir, the appearance of the back, and the opinion I formed?

The Coroner.—You may state any fact, but I will not ask you to give any opinion.

Witness.—It is impossible for me to describe here the state of her back minutely. It was in a very violent state of inflammation, and she was troubled with unceasing sickness. In the afternoon of the same day I wrote, in Mrs. Cashin's name, to Mr. Long, requesting his immediate attendance. He came between five and six o'clock in the evening. He then looked at Miss Cashin's back, and said he thought it was in a very good state, and that he would give 100 guineas if he could produce a similar wound upon the persons of some of his patients. I pointed out one particular spot upon her back, and asked him what could cause its appearance; and he said it was in consequence of inhaling, which was a part of his system, and unless those appearances were produced, he could expect no beneficial result. He then inquired what I had done, and I told him I had applied a poultice, and given a saline draught to allay the irritation of her stomach. He said I could not have done better, and that he should make no alteration. I then begged him to order something that would allay the irritation of the stomach and bowels. He said it was of no consequence, as that irritation was the effect produced by his system, and it would be of ultimate benefit to her. I then begged that he would at least give her a composing draught, to which he replied that a tumbler of mulled port wine was a better composing draught than all the doctors in the world could make, for that he hated the very name of physic. I objected to this, but he insisted on it's being given. I gave her a wine glass full, which was immediately rejected by the stomach. By Mr. Long's permission I continued the poultices, but she gradually got worse. On Sunday morning last he came again, and said that doubtless I knew better the state of the wound than he did, because I constantly applied the poultices. On removing the poultice on this occasion, I again pointed to the dark spot in the wound, and he said that probably there would be a number of boles come out, and that it was what he wished to produce; and that she was going on as well as he could possibly wish. I then named the exhausted state of the patient, and again pressed his attention to the sickness, as well as [illegible] deceased's mother. He said he [illegible] but that he would [illegible] because he rather liked the sickness than otherwise. He then ordered her to have a little rhubarb and magnesia, which was immediately given. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night he came again, and gave her some medicine which he had brought with him, but which was immediately thrown off the stomach. On my saying that I thought her in a dangerous state, he said my fears were perfectly groundless, and because of my ignorance of his system it was that I was alarmed; and that she would be perfectly well in a few days. She passed a very restless, night, and on the following morning I was still more alarmed at the increased inflamation of the wound. The deceased's mother and brother-in-law expressed great desire to have further advice, and Mr. Brodie was sent for who saw her about six o'clock in the evening, and ordered a poultice to be applied immediately, and some saline draughts. The sickness was stayed by Mr. Brodie's prescription. Her night was very bad. On the following morning, at 7 o'clock, I gave her a saline draught, and in half an hour afterwards she took a small cup of coffee with dry toast. I left her with the nurse, under the impression that she was drowsy. During the time I was at breakfast, a bell rang violently, and I immediately ran up stairs and saw the deceased in the agonies of death. Mr. Foulkes, a neighbouring surgeon, was sent for immediately. I tried to get a tea spoonful of brandy into her mouth, but the jaws were quite set and she immediately breathed her last. [Here the witness was deeply affected, and it was with difficulty that her husband, who sat by her side, could with his utmost attention keep her from fainting.] I did not state in its proper place, that after Mr. Brodie had seen her on Monday evening, Mr. Long called. On hearing that Brodie had been called in he said if was perfectly unnecessary, for that no person could be doing better than Miss Cashin was. Mr. Long did not come or send after that.

The solicitor (understood to be attending for Mr. Long) said he wished to ask the witness wether the diet which Miss Cashin took, was in accordance with the directions of Mr. Long on that head.

Witness.—Mr. Long said he wished his patients to eat and drink whatever they liked; so that there was no restriction.

The Coroner.—What did she eat or drink?

Witness.—She had no appetite for any thing. We tried a variety of things which we thought likely to stay upon her stomach, all of which I told Mr. Long of, and he approved.

[From the commencement of the inquiry the proceedings had been repeatedly interrupted by a juryman, who was evidently in a disgraceful state of intoxication, and at this period his interruptions were so frequent, and his conduct so boisterous, as to distress the witness exceedingly, and to put a stop for a time to the solemn investigation. Mr. Sweetman, brother-in-law to the deceased, rose and said, that he must take the liberty of requesting that the ju[illegible] ordered to withdraw, as it was quite evide[illegible] he was perfectly incompetent to decide u[illegible] important a matter as was then bef[illegible] court. This observation made the drunke[illegible] still more obstroperous, and at length the [illegible] dles were compelled to take him by force out [illegible] the room. He resisted violently, and kept t[illegible] house in an uproar for nearly a quarter of [illegible] hour. He said his name was Marks, and th[illegible] he had lived at No. 38, Mornington-place, fo[illegible] 15 years. A gentleman named M'Cannon wa[illegible] then sworn in his stead, and the inquiry proceeded.]

Solicitor to Mrs. Roddis.—were there not larg[illegible] quantities of fruit brought to the house, an[illegible] consumed by Miss Cashin and her sister?

Witness.—Perhaps a dozen of plums or [illegible] were occasionally left at the house in a day, bu[illegible] not within the last fortnight.

Solicitor.—Did these young ladies eat the[illegible] plums in the morning, when they were in good [illegible] health?

Witness.—I never saw Mrs. Cashin or h[illegible] daughters eat plums at all.

Solicitor.— Did you ever say to Mrs. Cashi[illegible] that you thought eating so many plums had [illegible] caused her eldest daughter's illness?

Witness.—Never. I recollect Mrs. Cashin o[illegible] day said that Miss Ellen Cashin had a fullu[illegible] in the stomach, and I said, I thought she m[illegible] have eaten something that disagreed with h[illegible] Mrs. Cashin, on that occasion, said, that [illegible] Long's patients must have whatever they ch[illegible] to eat and drink without restriction. The yo[illegible] ladies after this had purple grapes, and [illegible] plums were discontinued. They never went [illegible] but in their carriage, and could not have bou[illegible] any plums without its being known.

Solicitor. Was Mr. Long aware that the de[illegible] ceased ate so many plums?

Witness. I Do not know that he was.

Solicitor. I think the witness ought to have [illegible] communicated it to him.

Witness. I am sure she did not eat many [illegible]

Examined by the Coroner and Ju[illegible] deceased was in perfect health before [illegible] caused the wound in her back. She [illegible] to her friends in Dublin, to whom sh[illegible]

Solicitor. While you were attend[illegible] ly upon her, did she not speak of [illegible] bowel complaint?

Witness. She first complained of [illegible] on this day week. Her stomach [illegible] were not, I think, in such a state [illegible] likely to be produced by eating to[illegible]

Solicitor. Had she a bowel co[illegible]

Witness. I cannot say more [illegible] laboured under vio[illegible] peared to [illegible]

[illegible] said, he was [illegible] of the deceased to ask a question [illegible] witness if he had the coroner's permis[illegible]

The Coroner.—If you please, Sir.

Mr. Wakley.—Was you in the hab[illegible] the deceased every day before th[illegible] which you speak was made?

Witness— I was.

Mr. Wakley.—Do you think she h[illegible] called a bowel complaint?

Witness. I know nothing officia[illegible] bowel complaint, nor do I think she labo[illegible] the malady thus described.

Mr. Wakley.—Did she ever complai[illegible] of any indisposition previous to the wo[illegible] made?

Witness.—No: on the contrary, she [illegible] she was in perfect health.

Mr. Wakley.—Was the wound mad[illegible] tionally or accidently?

Witness.—Intentionally, I understo[illegible]

Mr. Wakley.—Did Mr. Long say [illegible] purpose it was made?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Wakley.—I should have [illegible] who made the wound?

Witness.—I did not see [illegible] know of my own knowled[illegible]

Solicitor.—Was you inf[illegible] wound was made?

Witness.—I was inform[illegible]

Solicitor.—By whom [illegible]

Witness—By Mis[illegible] stated that Mr. Lo[illegible] any complaint which [illegible] to be troubled with.

Solicitor.—Did she state wh[illegible] was applied to, or if he volunteere[illegible] the wound?

Witness—I cannot tell. It was on m[illegible] pressing my astonishment at the nature of [illegible] wound that I was informed of the course [illegible] had been adopted, and I then learned [illegible] Miss Ellen Cashin was also a patient of Mr. Long's.

Solicitor.—What was the nature of Miss Ellen Cashin's complaint?

Witness.—I cannot say, Miss Ellen Cashin died this morning. (The statement of this fact produced a most powerful sensati[illegible] the jury room.) I had been told that sh[illegible] treated in the same manner as her sister.

Solicitor—What sort of appearance did th[illegible] spot of which you have spoken bear?

Witness.—It had a very dark and angr[illegible] look.

A Juror.—Did both of the sisters reside in your house, and did Mr. Long visit them both?

Witness.—Yes: latterly. when Miss Cashin became so ill, he was sent for, but before that they visited Mr. Long. He does not usually visit his patents—they go to him. Miss Cashin used to go with her sister before she cecame [illegible] patient.

Jouror.—Is there not some kind of secrecy observed in Mr. Long's practice,—I mean, are not his patients bound to secrecy in some way?

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Witness.—I understand there is something of that sort. I do not know whether Mr. Long was made acquainted with the nature of Mr. Brodie's prescription when he came on Monday evening. It was sent to Mr. Foulks's to be prepared. I do not know at what particular time Miss Chasin first became a patient to Mr. Long She had nothing the matter with her; she had no complant; but she said Mr. Long's treatment was to prevent any disease in future.

Solicitor.—Was she aware that her sister's back was bad?

Witness.—I do not know. Mr. Brodie saw the deceased's back.

Solicitor.—What opinion did you form of it when you saw it?

Witness.—My impression was, that there was very violent and extensive inflammation, which if not stopped would produce very serious consequences, and I told Mr. Long so, and his reply still was, that it was part of his system.

Solicitor.—Did you point out the spot you have spoken of to Mr. Brodie?

Witness.—I did not call his attention to any particular part of the wound.

Solicitor.—Why did you not?

Witness.—Because I thought it would be presumptuous in me so to do to so eminent a man as Mr. Brodie.

Solicitor.—But why should you have mentioned it to Mr. Long, and not to Mr. Brodie?

Witness.—If I must answer that question, it was because I thought Mr. Long a very ignorant man, but I knew Mr. Brodie to be otherwise.

By the Coroner.—The inflammation extended all over the back on both sides of the vertebræ. It was at the top part, between the shoulders. The ladies were strangers to me before they came to lodge in my house.

Juror.—When was the wound made!

The Coroner.—The witness cannot know, because she did not see it made.

The witness, whose examination lasted nearly two hours, then signed the depostion and withdrew.

Mr. Benjamin Cullins Brodie, sworn.—I reside at No. 16, Saville-row, and am a surgeon. I never saw the deceased but once during her life-time. I was sent for on Monday last 32, Mornington-place, and I went between e and six o'clock. I first saw in the drawroom a young lady who appeared to be ouring under an affection of the chest. I t up to a bed-room, and there I saw a young who was said to have a wound in her back, it was wished I should see. I looked at ck and discovered a slough, which might arge as the palm of my hand, all round the skin was discoloured to a considera-en:, as if it had been inflamed, and was hreatening to become a slough also. mach was very much disturbed, and I id that she brought up whatever she ved directly. I prescribed what in my ent were suitable remedies, and said I call on the following day believing at that hat, although she was very ill, she was not mediate danger. I was told that the inflam-n in the back which produced the slough-hich term, perhaps, I should explain to ry, is synonymous with mortification, or) had been produced by an application Mr. Long, who had been consulted, I have no actual kuowledge myself. llowing day (Tuesday) I called again se, and found that the young lady had ning. I requested that I might on examining the back I found g had very considerably concluded had been the cause That is all I know and all I no knowledge of how the ed.

t not such a wound have a blister?

person of very susceptible ht. was told that she the wound was made ent her from going sister. On that nother was very

considerable sti-a person of ex-may possibly mon blister ikely. I did been made to ed that it had informed that her stomach medicine, but what I gave The wound in her back was nt to account for the state of her The slough, as I saw it on the ay, was quite sufficient to destroy

licitor. Did you observe any particular ?

itness. There was a red surface the size of od large plate, but the sloughing was not so sive.

centre of the wound was quite black, the

If you had seen her on Friday, do t likely, you could have done her any

s. I think it very likely, though to be m unacquainted with the constitution, refore cannot speak with certainty.

or. Do you think the application made Long to her back was the cause of her

I think so, from what I have heard. Would inhaling produce such a the back?

Not alone.

r. Is there not some secret in Mr. Long's ? I mean, does he not profess great secrecy, and bind down his patients not to divulge his mode of treatment?

Witness. I have heard so.

Solicitor.—Might not eating a large quantity of plums cause inflammation in the bowels and stomach, and might not that inflammation extend to the back, and show itself eventually in the form in which you saw it? Is it not possible?

Witness.—I don't know what is possible, but I never saw any thing of the kind. It could not produce such a slough as that upon her back.

A Juror.—You did not, I think, consider her in danger when you first saw her?

Witness.—I thought her very ill, but not in immediate danger.

Juror.—Could the appearances you have described have been produced by inflammation of the bowels?

Witness.—Certainly not. The sloughing could not have been produced by that.

By the Solicitor.—The sickness and disturbed state of the stomach would not have occasioned the slough, but the slough was quite sufficient to account for the sickness. The effect of any external application would depend, of course, in a great measure, upon the constitution of the patient. I was told the deceased was in good health ten days ago.

A Juror.—Do you think an application of the kind that has been mentioned likely to prevent consumption?

Witness.—Certainly not. I cannot imagine how such a thing could be.

The Coroner.—Would you consider it a warrantable practice to produce such a back in order to prevent consumption?

Witness.—I should not.

A Juror.—Would you think a tumbler of port wine the best composing medicine for her?

Witness.—It might have been very good for her, if the stomach would have borne it: but it certainly was not calculated to quiet her stomach as it then was.

Juror.—Did you not say she had been murdered?

Witness,—I did not mean murdered in the literal sense; but I believe I did say something of that kind; and my opinion was, that she had, in consequence of the treatment she received,

Solicitor.—You have said that the effect produced by any external application would greatly depend upon the constitution of the patient Then Mr. Long's system, although not beneficial in this instance, might be so in others?

Mr. Brodie (smiling and shaking his head)—I cannot say any thing about that.

A Juror.—If you had visited Miss Chasin before, and had seen the sloughing increase, would you not have thought there was danger?

Witness.—Certainly.

Juror.—Would you have thought she was going on well?

Witness.—No. I have not seen the body since the day she died, but I have no doubt that the slouging was the cause of her death.

The coroner and jury, with Mr. Brodie and Mr. Wakley, then went to view the body and on their return several of the jury expessed a strong desire to have the body opened; one of the gentlemen observing, that although there could be very little doubt as to the cause of her death, and although they would willingly spare the afflicted mother any further trial of her feelings, yet the case was one of such vast public importance, every possible information must be obtained.

An elderly person sitting at the table, who said he was surgeon, said he hoped the jury would hear evidence that Mr. Long had to advance on his own behalf. He (the speaker) could bring forward testimony in contradiction of what had been stated, and he himself knew of 50 cases within these two months in which Mr. Long's system had been tried aud not one instance of a failure.

The Solicitor said Mr. Long's professional reputation was at stake, and he trusted the jury would hear both sides.

Mr. Sweetman, brothers-in-law of the deceaced, said there whould be no objection on the part of the relatives to having the body opened, as it was necessary for the furtherance of justice.

It was then directed that the body shonld be opened immediatately, and the inquest was then adjourned until Mondry(this day.)

Mr. Long was in the house during the inquiry, and was accompanied by Mr. Van Butchall, and one or two other persons of advertising celebrity

August 23d.

MURDER OF A SHIP'S CREW.

The letters from Sierra Leone mention a revolting case of piracy and murder, in which the schooner St. Helena, belonging to the E. I. C. was the sufferer. She was hailed on the 5th of April in lat. 1° 40' S. and long. 19° 52' W. by a felucca bearing French colours, and Captain Harrison of the schooner was ordered on board with his papers. He had scarcely left the schooner when a band of ruffians came on board, and began plundering and destroying everything they could lay their hands on. Having succeeded to their utmost wish in robbing the vessel, they proceeded with the most systematic and diabolical coolness to murder the crew. Captain Harris, who had been sent back from the felucca, was taken hold of and with Dr. Weddel, a passenger, and in the presence of the steward, who is one of the survivors, tied back to back and thrown overboard? " Some of the crew who witnessed this scene ran below, but were afterwards beaten on deck with drawn cutlasses, almost all wounded. Mr. Potter, the first officer, was covered with blood from a dreadful gash in the arm: how those who were driven on deck were disposed of, is unknown to the survivors. Previous to the wretches leaving the vessel, they cut away her masts and rigging and all went overboard; they then attempted scuttling her in two places but it is supposed found the sides too hard for their axes. On going on board the felucca they hauled so close to the schooner that they were heard laughing, and fired a shot which passed through both sides of her. The survivors were seven in number, the whole complement being twenty. After the captain, doctor, and first officer were disposed of, sentries were placed over the hatchways, who called out for one man to come up at a time: and in this way they continued till ten of her crew had gone on deck, when those that remained, stowed themselves away in different parts of the hold, and would not answer having previously heard one of those who went on deck call out, 'Good God, what are you going to do? and a little afterwards 'Lord, have mercy upon me; The felucca left about half-past five; and as soon as it was dark, one of the people in the hold, not hearing any noise crept on deck and, to his great joy, saw the felucca a long way off under a press of sail." It is supposed, that by the exertion of a little courage and activity the St. Helena might have beaten off the pirate; but poor Harris afraid of its long gun imagined that by timely submission their lives would be spared, and his crew were influenced by his example.

THE SECOND CAPTURE OF THE COMPANY'S SCHOONER ST. HELENA.

MR. EDITOR,—The principles of the *Morning Herald* stand is so plain and straightforward a view, that I need make no apology for requesting that you will give your attention to the contents of this letter; but as the ship for England is now under sail, and only waiting the closing of the official despatches, I am necessarily compelled to speak more in a general sense than I could wish. I find that the news regarding the capture of the St. Helena, by a Portuguese *unauthorised* pirate, has reached England; so that, although I possess an authentic account of the whole affair, I shall at present confine myself *to her second capture* by the legalized piratical squadron of Don Miguel, the usurper of Portugal. The Honorable Company's schooner St. Helena left Sierra Leone the 16th of May last, refitted, with a fresh crew, and the invalids of the British squadron on the coast of Africa. She was placed under the command of a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who had charge of the public despatches. On the 6th instant the St. Helena, at nine o'clock in the day, was opposite to the north part of the island of Terceira, steering close to the wind, and about 18 miles from land, when she was boarded, and, after a multifarious search, captured by the Portuguese frigate Diana, *as a pirate*—her crew and invalids, although some of the latter, were under surgical operation, sent on board *the enemy*—and a large party of marines and seamen brought the St. Helena into St. Michael's, where we found three other prizes to the squadron under one excuse or other, we making the 17th prize brought in here within three months; and this very moment another large vessel is now coming to an anchor, taken 30 miles from any of the Western Islands. We were refused leave—for I own myself one of the sufferers—to address the British Consul, or to go on shore. A letter from the Consul was insultingly refused; the Lieutenant in command, by order of the senior officer on the African coast, taken on board the frigate, boarded in a disgraceful manner—threats against his life were used, and there he found upwards of 50 British seamen prisoners on board, and kept in the most horrific state of filth and disease; but who are ready to seize upon the frigate, there not being ten men of her own crew hearty in the cause of Don Miguel. Not a ship is either safe or secure. They tried to take an Indiaman the other day; but so soon as they found her prepared, the cowardly Commodore turned tail. Had but the Indiaman made sail after her, the men were determined to haul the Portuguese flag of Don Miguel down. We have now been detained here five days, and by the manly exertions of the Consul, have gained much indulgence. He has acted throughout in a manner worthy the British character, Would to God we had some more like him? I have further to add, we expect to be sent to Lisbon forthwith; but, till our departure, have leave to go on shore, at the intercession of the Consul; but the whole of the Government despatches and letters have forcibly been taken on board the frigate. We certainly are no longer the same high-minded nation we were formerly, but will the British Government suffer this impotent tyrant to destroy our commerce—to insult our flag—and to make every Englishman with whom they come in contact a prisoner. They are fully acquanted with every particular. Lord Aberdeen, to my knowledge, has been especially addressed by an individual on board—so has the Admiralty—so have different papers—and the whole of the circumstances connected with the double capture of the St. Helena is now in preparation, and will be closed when the fate of the vessel is decided, and published. It is time, indeed, that the nation should rise out of its unmanly state of apathy, and again feel as Englishmen once felt; that the insult against her flag should be judged an affront meriting the just displeasure of the country, and the mouth of British cannon.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

A SUFFERER TO THE UNMANLY POLICY OF MILITARY STATESMEN.

St. Michael's, July 11, 1830.

FRANCE.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN FRANCE.—In one of the French periodicals there is an account of the newspaper-press in France, which although very imperfect in some of its details, contains many particulars of interest. It is stated, that the circulation of one of the Paris papers, the "Constitutionnel," exceeds 22,000 daily, and that the profits are 750,000 francs per annum. Supposing the statement as to the circulation to be correct, the amount of profit is not overrated, as will appear from the following calculation; -The charge for the "Constitutionnel" to the subscribers is 80 francs per annum, per copy, and the expence of paper, with stamp-duty, which is five centimes to Government, and a farther arbitrary duty by the police, amounting probably, on the average, to 1½ centimes, is about 36 francs, leaving a profit upon the sale of each paper of 44 francs, or, for the sake of round numbers, 40 francs, which will allow for the expence of the delivery in Paris. This upon 20,000 copies would be 800,000 francs for the year, from which we are to deduct the following expenditure, which will be found pretty near the reality:—

To a "redacteur en chef, (principal editor), who, in addition to a regular salary, as a certain sum per article, and an interest in the paper, 20,000 f.

To sub-editors, or, as they are called in France, "redacteurs." under which denomination come the translators of foreign papers, and literary contributors, 20,000 f.

To reporters, of whom they are seldom more than three on each Paris Paper, 20,000 f.

The expense of the office and clerks, &c. of whom seven or eight are sometimes kept, as the accounts of a French paper are extensive, the copies being furnished to subscribers direct from the office, and not, as in this country through the agency of newsvenders, who take all the trouble and risk of the collection of the accounts from their customers, whilst they themselves pay for their papers in ready money, 20,000 f.

The expense of foreign correspondence which to a paper like the "Constitutionnel" is very heavy, say, on an average, 20,000 f.

To which we will add, for information of various kinds, and for disbursements of every discription, 20,000 f.

The expense of printing and press work, 30,000 f.

The allowance to agents in the country for collection, and bad debts, say five per cent, 40,000 f.

Interest upon capital, in types, presses, &c. 10,000 f.

Making a total of 20,000 francs which will leave a net profit of 600,000 francs per annum, or about 25,000l., to which is to be added the profit upon the advertisements, which, as they pay no duty to Government, and are charged at the enormous rate of a franc per line, cannot yield less than 3000l. per annum, making a total profit upon the undertaking of 28,000l. per annum. It should be noticed, that in the estimate of the expenses here given, many circumstances peculiar to such a paper as the "Constitutionnel" are taken into consideration. The usual expenses of a Paris paper are by no means equal to those of a respectable London evening paper which exclusive of the stamp and cost of paper, run from 100l. to 120l. per week, and the probability is, that even those of the "Constitutionnel" (leaving out of view the expense of collection) do not exceed 6000l. per annum.

THE PARISIAN SIBYL.

[*Translated for the Amateur, from the French*]

In former days the business of sorcery was not exercised in France with impunity, and those who were given to shuffling fortunes from cards, answered for it too often with their lives. Our good ancestors were in the habit of burning without scruple all who were guilty of witchcraft; and my good ladies Villeneuve, Michel, and le Normand, now in full career, if they had been born a century earlier, would infallibly have ended their days at the stake. But chiromancy, cartomancy and necromancy are at present fashionable sciences, and lucrative branches of trade; and sorcery, instead of leading to a funeral pile, conducts to fortune. All Paris have in sucession paid their respects to the cards of Lady Villeneuve, the whites-of-eggs of Madame Michel, and the black men of Madamoiselle Le Normand. Each of these practitioners has been celebrated in her turn; but a young sorceress is now before the public who promises to surpass them all.

The temple of this new sibyl is one of the most frequented quarters of Paris. In the morning it is open to the beauty, tender and timid, but who confides in the turn of a card; to the greedy speculator, who would know what success attends his enterprises; to the modest and innocent girl, who is anxious to discover whom she should fall in love with; to the unquiet husband whose dreams are disturbed by an ugly Major of Dragoons, in big boots, and wearing monstrous mustachios; to the gamester who would win back at whist, what he had lost at faro. The numerous equipages ranged before the entrance, indicate the rank of the visitors.

I had heard the oracles of this modern pythoness frequently cited with great praise Some ladies spoke to me in high terms of the vivacity of her mind, the delicacy of her questions, and especially of the promptness with which she divined what they dared not tell to her. Gentlemen had described in raptures the sweetness of her features, the elegance of her manners, and assured me that she was a most exquisite creature. These eulogies excited my curiosity; and I determined to ascertain for myself, the merits and beauties of this celebrated personage.

The clock had just struck eight as I presented myself at the door of her hotel. On declaring the object of my visit, I was ushered into a little saloon furnished with the greatest simplicity, with nothing to indicate the profession

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of its occupant. There was a young lady about twenty-five years of age, tall, well made, expressing herself with grace, very agreeable and various in her conversation. There was something a little malicious in her glance, and sardonic in her smile and she jested freely upon the inconveniences of her art, and attemted to convince me of its excellence. I saw that she was not herself very well persuaded of the truth she wished to impress upon me; and I thought that of all who came into her house, the young sibly herself had the least faith in the infallibility of her oracles.

After having conversed with me a few moments she ascended the sacred tripliod: already the prophetic spirit had begun to move the decate fibres of her brain, when a light hand rapped three times at the door of our apartment and uttered in a troubled voice, "Open; it is I." My pretty prophetess was evidently embarres sed, and I was preparing to take my leave. She prevented me. "You have the air of a gallant gentleman," she at length said to me, I smiling bowed assent. "I am sure of it," she added; "go into this cabinet." She pushed me gently into the cabinet, shut the door upon me, and to prevent all accidents took the key with her. I consoled my captivity by making immediate use of a crevice, through which I could see every thing that was going on in the saloon.

The Lady who entered was younger and more beautiful than the sibyl. Her face was a picture of innocence and candour. "At length," said she laughing "I have succeeded, Madame de Bassae, after having managed to inflame the jealously of my husband, has prevailed upon him to pay a visit to you; he will be here in a minute, and do not forget our agreement." The sound of a bell put an end to the conversation; the young visitor disappeared and her friend prepared to receive De Julian.

He enters, looks about the room with nonchalance, and the better to decide upon the powers of the magician, observes that her art must reveal to him the object of his presen visit. Do you doubt it?" said the sibyl, in an offended tone; give yourself then the trouble to be seated; and condescend to listen to me." He took a chair. She collected herself, and arranged the cards upon the table, by way of prelude to the following dialogue.

'Ace of hearts: you are married, sir; sixteen or seventeen months ago you exposed a young lady of about half your age.

'What, madam?'

'Ten of hearts: Who has given you a thousand proofs of affection, and yet you continue to suspect her.'

'I confess it,' said he in utter amazement.

'Queen of Diamonds—these suspicions you have imbibed from a female friend of your wife.'

'I admit the fact.'

'Seven of Spades—she has carried her effrontery so far as to advise you to apply to me.'

'Astonishing!'

She takes up the cards, and hands them to De Julian, who cuts them, while the sibyl continues with a gravity that nothing can disturb, your wife is faithful.'

'Do you believe so?

'I know it; but she complains of your conduct.'

'Of my conduct?'

'Your suspicions harrass her.'

'O no, she is not aware of them.'

'She has discovered them: you entertain at your house a very dangerous man.'

'But who is he?

'The King of Clubs.'

'I do not know him, madam.'

'A dark man; thirty-six years old.'

'It is my best friend. He is desirous of becoming [illegible] friend, sir,'

'Knave of H[illegible]! I am thunderstruck!' your wife [illegible]ize me! I am thunderstruck!'

'For three months past he has been trying to induce her to accept a set of Diamonds that he knows you have refused to purchase.'

'It is true.'

'Queen of hearts; but she declines his offers with dignity: it is from you only that she is willing to accept any ornament that may add to her beauty.

'Poor woman!' exclaimed the relenting husband.

Here our sibyl took up the cards, and dis vided them in three parcels, which she thus explained.

'You blush at the suspicions you have entertained.'

'Because you assure me of the honor of my wife.'

'She dreams of nothing but your pleasure; at this moment she is engaged in some scheme to advance your happiness. But what do I see Eight of Clubs, and Nine of Hearts.

'Is this bad fortune?

'Quite the contrary; you are thinking of a present for your lady.'

O! a present!'

'The set of Diamonds.'

'Indeed—'

'In order that having no wish ungratified, she may be exposed to no temptation''

But these jewels are very dear.'

Ah! sir, can you too generously reward the virtue of a woman who adores you?

'My wife adores me!

'Eight of Hearts and Ace of Spades. Madame de Julien loves no one but her husband?'

At these words, which proved the extent of the young magician's science, De Julien rose from his seat in transports; he cast upon the table a purse of indefinite weight and ran to the Jeweller to purchase the happy talisman which was to restore felicity to his household. Good fourtune, all that day good humour, made him a considerable discount, and the virtue of my lady cost much less than he anticipated.

As soon as her husband was gone, Madame De Julien re-appeared from her hiding place, and embraced her friend with every expression of kindness and tender gratitude. But they immediately separated, for it was necessary that the young wife should return home to receive her spouse and her diamonds.

The sybil liberated me and prevented every manner of reproach on my part by laughing herself, with a very pretty grace at the scene of which she made me a witnees. "I will not propose to you now," said she," to cast your horoscope; what you have just seen and heard forbids the degree of confidence that is required in those who come to consult me; but I would ask you, not to judge my conduct with too much severity. Men are but growu up children who pay to be deceived; and the error which flatters, is better than the truth which afflicts them. Instead of tearing away the veil that conceals the faults of De julien's spouse, I darken them more deeply and take the same path to render his future days happy that another would take to make them miserable Shall I predict to the opulent banker who astonishes all Paris with his magnificence, that he will one day envy the lot of the wretch he now repulses with disdain? Shall I say to the father exulting in the birth of a son, this child will cover your old age with shame, and bring your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. Shall I tell Florio the flirtations of Lisette, and Lisette the infidelity of Florio? No! were I to do so, I should soon destroy my own credit, and see nothing more of the multitude of visitors who now croud about my house to receive the approbation of their follies and the confirmation of their hopes. I have taken a surer path. I tickle the folly of every one of them. Without compromising my character I give good fortune to the whole world They go away from my house, quiet in heart and mind, and promise themselves to pay another visit to the litt[illegible]e sorceress who makes them so happy at such a trifling expense.

ON THE STAR OF "THE LEGION OF HONOUR."

[FROM THE FRENCH.]

Star of the brave!—whose beam hath shed
Such glory o'er the quick and dead—
Thou radiant and adored deceit!
Which millions rush'd in arms to greet,—
Wild meteor of immortal birth!
Why rise in heaven to set on earth!

Souls of slain heroes form'd thy rays;
Eternity flash'd through thy blaze!
The music of thy martial sphere
Was fame on high and honour here;
And thy light broke on human eyes
Like a volcano of the skies.

Like lava roll'd they stream of blood,
And swept down empires with its flood;
Earth rock'd beneath thee to her base,
As thou didst lighten through all space,
And the shorn sun grew dim in air,
And set while thou wert dwelling there.

Before thee rose, and with thee grew,
A rainbow of the loveliest hue
Of three bright colours, * each divine,
And fit for that celestial sign;
For freedom's hand had blended them
Like tints in an immortal gem.

One tint was of the sunbeam's dyes;
One, the blue depth of seraphs's eyes;
One, the pure spirit's veil of white
Had robed in radiance of its light:
The three so mingled did beseem
The texture of a heavenly dream

Star of the brave! thy ray is pale,
And darkness must again prevail!
But, oh thou rainbow of the free!
Our tears and blood must flow for thee.
When thy bright promise fades away,
And freedom hallows with her tread
The silent cities of the dead;
For beautiful in death are they
Who proudly fall in her array;
And soon, oh goddess! may we be
For evermore with them or thee!

* The Tri-color.

THE NEW COINAGE.—JURY OF THE PIX

At nine o'clock this morning a Jury of the Pix assembled in the Receipt of Exchequer Office, Westminster Hall, for the purpose of regulating a new coinage, on the demise of his Most Gracious Majesty George IV.

The Lord Chancellor presided; there were also present the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Privy Seal; Sir Robert Peel, Bart.; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Master of the Mint; Sir H. Hardinge; Lord Leveson Gower; the Paymaster of the Forces; Mr. Barton, and the other authorities at the Mint.

John Brogden and Thomas, Brinde, Esqrs. as Prime Warden and foreman of the Jury, which was composed of the most eminent in the Goldsmiths' Corporation, were together with the said Jury, severally sworn, that they would faithfully assay and report, &c. After the oaths were administered,

The Lord Chancellor, in a very clear manner, pointed out the duties of the Jurors, and took a review of the history and state of the coin of the realm, from the earlier periods down to the present. His Lordship stated that since he had held the great seal of England, he had officiated at a similar Court only once; but that his predecessor in Office had presided at several. On all these occasions the respective juries had acquitted themselves with credit and ability; this was of the utmost importance, seeing the great necessity there was for a pure standard of currency in a country whose commercial undertakings were so extensive as those of England. The noble and learned lord then adverted to the debased character of the currency prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, after she had effected a salutary change in the standard quality of the gold and silver coin, said, that she had "destroyed a monster that would have ruined her people;" alluding to the base and spurious character of the metal previously in circulation. Since the time of Elizabeth, both the gold and silver currency had remained in the same state of purity; the standard for the former being 22 carats pure gold, with 2 of alloy; value 4l. 14s. 6d.: that of silver being 11oz. 2dwt. pure, with 18dwts. alloy. His lordship then alluded to the engagement of the Master of the Mint; by indenture he is allowed what is called his "remedy;" being 12 grains to the lb. troy, to cover any deficiency between the bullion and the coin; he then briefly related the manner in which bullion is received at the Mint, and the form adopted prior to its being accepted for the uses of the country. A chest called a *pix*, containing pieces of pure gold and silver coin, is opened by command of his Majesty, in presence of his commissioners; two pieces of gold and two of silver are taken out; one of each is given to the bullion dealer, and the other is locked under the seal of the Master of the Mint. The bullion is assayed; and iffound to shew a pure result—that is as pure in quality as the pieces taken from the pix, it is received and applied to the exigencies of the country. His Lordship then stated that the quantity of gold to be issued, and necessary to be assayed on the present occasion, as the new coinage, was 6,000,000l. sterling; and of silver coinage, 120,000l. sterling.

After making arrangements for the receiving of the verdict of the Jury, the Court was dissolved.—*Globe, August* 6.

MISCELLANEA.

CONGREVE ROCKETS.—Some experiments were recently made at Toulon, for the purpose of ascertaining the power of the Congreve rocket. Out of seven which were fired, two exceeded, by 250 toises, the range of a 36 pounder, and two others burst before they had reached half their distance. The experiments on the whole, were considered satisfactory, as they demonstrated that about half the number of rockets discharged will be effective.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—The Paris "Globe" informs us that an English company has received authority to introduce into France, by way of Havre, all the intruments necessary for the construction of Artesian wells in different parts of France.

POPULATION OF ROME.—According to the late census, the population of Rome is now 144,541, being an increase in one year of 2221. There are in the "Eternal City" 33,689 families, 35 bishops, 1490 priests, 1984 monks and friars, and 2390 nuns. The Catholic inhabitants are 107,060; the remainder consists of Protestants.

There is much whispering in the profession relative to the recent medical appointments about his Majest's person, and the use made of a delegated authority, which we notice, that if the rumours be incorrect they may the sooner be set right. All the medical appointments of his Majesty as Duke of Clarence are said to have been superseded, and the name of one party only to have re-appeared among those appointed to attend the King. Sir Henry Halford, Sir Gilbert Blane, and Sir Matthew Tierney, have been appointed physicians in ordinary to his Majesty, to which appointment a salary of 30 0l. per annum is annexed. Sir Henry Halford, as President of the College of Physicians, is said to be *ex-officio* one of the physicians in ordinary to the King; but as he may not always continue President, he has taken the precaution to be also appointed a physician in ordinary in the usual [illegible] appointment of [illegible] same person to the same office, is said to give the fortunate holder a right to a double salary, or 600l. instead of 300l. per annum. The name of Sir Henry Halford appears at the head of the list though in conjunction with a physician of greater age, of the highest scientific character, the oldest and longest medical adviser of his late Majesty, and, it is said also of our present Gracious Soveriegn, and the only one of the gentlemen whose names are above recorded, who had the honour of serving the present King when Duke of Clarence. It is also said, that a Dr. F. Hawkins, a young physician of singular good fortune, as a medical pluralist, (there being fewer salaried appointments in the medical profession than any other,) has been appointed physician to the Royal Household, holding at the same time the appointment of Registrar to the College of Physicians, Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and Professor to King's College; and also last, if not least, is said to be, or to be about to become, the nephew by marriage to the President. When the appointment of Dr. Hawkins as Physician to the Household was first mentioned, there was a general impression it was Dr. Bissett Hawkins, which appears to have been erroneous.—*Sun.*

SCOTCH LAW TERMS.—In England the mystic words of the law are inapplicable to anything else; but one can guess at the meaning of a rule *nisi*, a demurrer, and a rejoinder, though the *fi fa's* and *ca sa's* are more than sufficiently enigmatical. But in Scotland the language is perfectly oracular, and it would puzzle Œdiphus himself to interpret it. When a judge intends to be peremptory in an order, he ordains parties to *condescend*; when he is disposed to be mild and monitory, he recommends to *box* their pleas! Witnesses must be brought into court upon *diligence*, and before they can be examined they must be *purged*! When a man leaves his estates to the poor, he is said to *mortify* them; and when you lose your deceased elder brother's estate, it is called a *conquest*.

QUICK REPLIES.—Napoleon was fond of quick replies; he could bear contradiction, but invariably turned away from those who addressed him with hesitation or embarrassment. The following anecdote will sufficiently prove that a ready and well timed answer was an infallible passport to his favour:—At a grand review, which on a particular occasion took place on the square of the Carrousel, the Emperor's horse suddenly reared, and during his exertions to keep the animal steady, the rider parted company with his hat. A lieutenant, having picked it up, advanced in front of the line, and presented it to Napoleon "Thank you, *captain*," said the Emperor, still occupied in patting the neck of his steed. "In what regiment, Sire?" immediately demanded the officer. The Emperor, considering his features attentively, and perceiving his own mistake, replied with a smile.—"The question is a propos;—in the guards." In a few days the newly appointed captain received an official notification of the promotion, for which he was indebted solely to his presence of mind, but which his bravery and long services had merited.—*Constant's Memoirs of Buonaparte.*

BALLOON SLEEVES.—A tide-waiter at Glasgow, curious to carry to his wife a pattern of the late fashionable sleeve, took the liberty to inspect one that adorned the right arm of a very elegant lady, and released thence ten gallons of Hig bland whiskey. We had no idea of the utility of these sleeves till this discovery. They are now called at Glasgow sleeves *à la smuglero*.—*Atlas*,

THE BRIG MATILDA.—This unfortunate vessel blew up at Bouny, on the 13th May last; and the whole of her crew, together with one hundred blacks that were on board at the time, perished in the explosion. The only persons belonging to the brig that were saved were a sailor who had just left her, and a boy who was on shore when the accident happened. The crew of the vessel a-head of the Matilda were so alarmed by the shock and the smoke that they sprung into a canoe alongside, in the thought that it was their own vessel that had blown up. They were soon undeceived, and returning on board again, found that the Matilda had disappeared, while their own deck were covered with hooks, knives, and fragments of wreck, nay and pieces of human bodies. It had thundered very heavily during the day, and the lightning is supposed to have fired the Matilda's magazin

EXPLOSION AT JARROW.—The particula of this dreadful accident, which we mentio last week as having deprived forty individa of life, were detailed before the coroner's quest. "Mr. Buddle had visited the work weekly up to Monday week, after which was not in them again till after the ac when, on getting to the face of the east the cause of the accident was quite ma The whole front of the drift was detached the roof on the left side, as if the block forming the face of the drift had bee ched by a blast of gunpowder. A ragged ture of about nine inches wide was l tween the coal and the roof, and a fissure the same width torn out on the left hand On probing these apertures as far as they reach (about six feet at that time) they nothing but open space behind. The m had holed into an old waste, and the fr was occasioned by the elastic force of they term a bag of foulness, which had compressed in that species of natural ga and which had rushed off in an quantity, and fired at the first light wi it came in contact, consuming all the in the small division beyond the st and filling the workings with a and after damp, and derangi operates so much as to caus of the people before the air co stored."

"THREE TIMES THREE TO M —It is, as the gentlemen o it, a "curious coincidence," tian and Valoisian dynasties elder branch of the Bourb all ended in the last held the throne in s the Capets were the Fifth, and C Philip the Fourth Valois were Fran Ninth, (the mon massacre of St trated), and He by Clement. of Bourbon, w unfortunate Lou Eighteenth, as he ca the poor boy who died in never been a king, any more th which the precious Directory wis be), and Charles the Tenth, a m successor of Charles the Ninth, o memory.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Trenholm, one the guards of the North Mail, dropped do dead at Belford. He was in his usual g health and spirits on his arrival, and after retu ing from the post-office to the inn, was p ceeding to mark his time on the way-bill, wh he dropped down and instantly e He was much respected, any has le and three children.—*Newcastle Cou*

SINGULAR FUNERAL ARRANGEM The late lady Teynham was buried in a which is described to have been a sort o formed of heart of oak, with a lock s keys, one of which was placed inside t fin, and the other was taken charge of deceased's maid. The coffin was made ears previous to her ladyship's decease.

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